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U.S. REGULATORY AGENCIES UNDER REAGAN 1980-1988

by

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Despite the Reagan administration's early successes in cutting the budgets of federal regulatory agencies and activities, spending in this area has risen steadily during President Reagan's second term. If Congress approves the President's regulatory budget proposals for fiscal year 1988, real regulatory spending will have actually increased by 10 percent since 1980.

In current (nominal) dollars, the costs of administering the federal government's 52 major regulatory agencies are expected to rise 15 percent in 1987 and 7 percent in 1988, bringing the current dollar spending total in that year to nearly $10.5 billion. In constant or "real" dollars (adjusted for inflation), federal regulatory budgets are expected to increase 11 percent and 4 percent in 1987 and 1988, respectively.

Regulatory staffing is also expected to increase slightly if Congress accepts the President's proposals for FY 1988. The number of regulatory jobs in the federal government will increase 1 percent in 1988. However, this small increase will not be enough to reverse the long-term downward trend in personnel under the Reagan administration. Between 1980 and 1988, the number of permanent, full-time positions will have dropped by 9 percent. This reduction-in-force stands in sharp contrast to the explosive job growth that took place prior to 1980. During the 1970s, for instance, the number of federal regulatory employees grew from 85,000 to 130,000, a 54 percent increase.

Paul N. Tramontozzi is a research associate and Kenneth W. Chilton is the associate director at the Center for the Study of American Business at Washington University in St. Louis.

The Appendix to this report presents detailed budget and staffing data for the major federal regulatory agencies and activities. Summary data for budgets and staffing are presented by regulatory category in Tables 1 and 2, respectively.

The Immediate Outlook -- The 1988 Budget

Most of the major regulatory areas have been slated for modest increases in both spending and personnel. For 1988, total regulatory spending is expected to rise to nearly $10.5 billion, a 7 percent increase from 1987. Staffing is projected to increase 1 percent.

Analysis of individual agency data (see Appendix, Tables 5 and 6) shows that increases do not occur across-the-board. Some agencies are scheduled to post significant increases in spending and staffing while others will remain flat, or decline. Moreover, most of the 1988 figures are still subject to action by Congress, which has tended to appropriate somewhat more generously for regulatory activities than President Reagan has recommended.

Spending. Spending for Social Regulation -- those programs established to produce social benefits through government control of business activity -- is scheduled to rise 7 percent in 1988. Leading this upward trend are the substantial spending increases in the areas of Environment and Energy (12 percent) and Job Safety and Other Working Conditions (10 percent).

Spending at most of the individual agencies in the Environment and Energy area -- including the Army Corps of Engineers, which oversees construction and development of the nation's wetlands and along navigable waterways, and the Department of Interior's Office of Surface Mining, Reclamation and Enforcement, which regulates "strip" mining and mandates subsequent efforts to restore affected land -- remains flat or declines slightly.

The large spending increase is concentrated in two agencies: the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Table 1

ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF FEDERAL REGULATORY ACTIVITIES
(Fiscal Years, Millions of Dollars)

Area of Regulation	1970	1975	1980	% Change 1970-1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	(Estimated) 1987	1988	% change 1980-1988
SOCIAL REGULATION													
Consumer Safety and Health.....	$867	$1,828	$2,763	219%	$2,904	$2,901	$2,935	$3,062	$3,195	$3,233	$3,567	$3,616	31%
Job Safety and Other Working Conditions....	128	364	753	488%	807	774	807	836	860	823	892	978	30%
Environment and Energy.....	278	1,114	2,201	692%	2,173	2,276	2,260	2,671	2,976	2,793	3,656	4078	85%
TOTAL - Social Regulation.....	$1,273	$3,306	$5,717	349%	$5,884	$5,951	$6,002	$6,569	$7,031	$6,849	$8,115	$8,672	52%
ECONOMIC REGULATION													
Finance and Banking.....	$87	$155	$361	315%	$399	$435	$414	$649	$620	$887	$759	$830	130%
Industry-Specific Regulation.....	91	160	279	207%	291	282	285	293	289	270	295	308	10%
General Business.....	115	206	354	208%	374	382	435	458	507	528	603	675	91%
TOTAL - Economic Regulation.....	$293	$521	$994	239%	$1,064	$1,099	$1,134	$1,400	$1,416	$1,685	$1,657	$1,813	82%
GRAND TOTAL.....	$1,566	$3,827	$6,711	329%	$6,948	$7,050	$7,136	$7,969	$8,447	$8,534	$9,772	$10,485	56%
% Change in Nominal Terms.....		144%	75%		4%	1%	1%	12%	6%	1%	15%	7%	
Total in 1982 $.....	$3,361	$6,294	$7,784		$7,368	$7,050	$6,855	$7,372	$7,576	$7,447	$8,253	$8,552	
% Change in Real Terms.....		87%	24%	132%	-5%	-4%	-3%	8%	3%	-2%	11%	4%	10%

Source: Center for the Study of American Business, Washington University. Derived from the Budget of the United States Government and related documents, various fiscal years.

Table 2

STAFFING FOR FEDERAL REGULATORY ACTIVITIES
(Fiscal Years, Permanent Full-time Positions)

Area of Regulation	1970	1975	1980	% Change 1970-1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	(Estimated) 1987	1988	% change 1980-1988
SOCIAL REGULATION													
Consumer Safety and Health	53,080	65,763	66,016	24%	63,327	59,565	56,350	55,521	54,395	53,764	55,155	54,592	-17%
Job Safety and Other Working Conditions	7,472	13,694	18,201	144%	18,023	16,151	15,849	15,570	14,577	14,303	14,554	14,409	-21%
Environment and Energy	4,929	15,618	19,621	298%	18,200	16,613	16,526	16,835	18,373	19,134	20,556	20,598	5%
TOTAL - Social Regulation	65,481	95,075	103,838	59%	99,550	92,329	88,725	87,926	87,345	87,201	90,265	89,599	-14%
ECONOMIC REGULATION													
Finance and Banking	6,208	8,102	9,649	55%	9,408	9,355	9,370	9,697	9,763	10,972	12,828	13,854	44%
Industry-Specific Regulation	6,072	7,221	7,365	21%	6,946	6,403	5,921	5,715	4,969	4,792	4,927	4,930	-33%
General Business	7,070	8,638	9,390	33%	9,055	8,685	8,737	8,841	9,026	9,136	9,167	9,654	3%
TOTAL - Economic Regulation	19,350	23,961	26,404	36%	25,409	24,443	24,028	24,253	23,758	24,900	26,922	28,438	8%
GRAND TOTAL	84,831	119,036	130,242	54%	124,959	116,772	112,753	112,179	111,103	112,101	117,187	118,037	-9%
% Change		40%	9%		-4%	-7%	-3%	-1%	-1%	1%	5%	1%	

Source: Center for the Study of American Business, Washington University. Derived from the Budget of the United States Government and related documents, various fiscal years.

(NRC). With a major infusion of funds for the cleanup of hazardous wastes, spending at EPA, which seeks to control and abate all pollution, is slated to rise $461 million, a 17 percent increase. Spending at NRC, which regulates the generation of nuclear power to protect public health and safety and the environment, is expected to rise $18 million, a 4 percent increase.

In the Job Safety and Other Working Conditions area, spending is slated for modest increases at nearly all agencies. The largest of these boosts in funding will occur at the Department of Labor's Labor-Management Services Administration (LMSA) and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC). In 1988, spending at LMSA, which regulates internal labor union procedures such as the handling of union funds and the election of officers, is set to jump $18 million, a 29 percent increase. Spending at the EEOC, which directs federal job antidiscrimination programs, is expected to rise $23 million, a 14 percent increase.

Spending for Economic Regulation -- those programs directed at controlling the economic behavior of firms -- is slated to rise 6 percent in 1988. The most significant increases in spending will occur in the areas of Finance and Banking (9 percent) and General Business (12 percent).

Nearly all of the spending increase on the regulation of financial institutions is focused at the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). The FDIC, which regulates banks whose deposits it insures, is set to increase its regulatory budget by 15 percent, or $50 million.

In the General Business area, all budgets are expected to rise in 1988. The largest of these increases -- both in absolute and percentage terms -- is set to occur at the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). The SEC, which protects investors in the securities and financial markets, is expected to boost its budget by $26 million, a 30 percent increase.

When adjusted for inflation, spending increases slated for 1988 appear more modest. Spending for Social and Economic Regulation would rise by 3 percent and 6 percent, respectively. Looking below these aggregates, we find that Consumer Safety and Health, a subcategory of Social Regulation, is the only regulatory area in which spending is scheduled to decline in constant dollar terms. Led by modest budget cuts at such agencies as the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, the Federal Highway Administration and the National Highway Safety Administration, real spending in Consumer Safety and Health is set to drop about 1 percent in 1988.

Staffing. Under the 1988 budget, full-time regulatory employment is scheduled to rise 1 percent, a net gain of 850 jobs. Leading this upward movement is the 6 percent staffing increase in Economic Regulation, an addition of over 1,500 jobs. The largest employment gain, in both absolute and percentage terms, would occur in Finance and Banking. Led by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, which will add over 850 employees, Finance and Banking agencies are set to increase employment by 8 percent, adding over 1,025 jobs. Staffing in General Business agencies is anticipated to rise by 5 percent, a gain of nearly 500 jobs.

Offsetting the upward movement in staffing somewhat is the overall reduction-in-force at agencies in Social Regulation, which are slated to lose over 650 jobs, a staffing decline of about 1 percent. The job losses are concentrated mainly in Consumer Safety and Health. Led by substantial reductions-in-force at the Customs Service (12 percent) and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (5 percent), this area will lose over 560 jobs in 1988, a reduction of 1 percent.

Agency Budgets Under President Reagan

By 1988, real spending for regulatory activities will have increased by 10 percent since 1980. (See Table 3 and Figure 1.) This long-term spending trend is

supported by increases in both Social (7 percent) and Economic Regulation (10 percent).

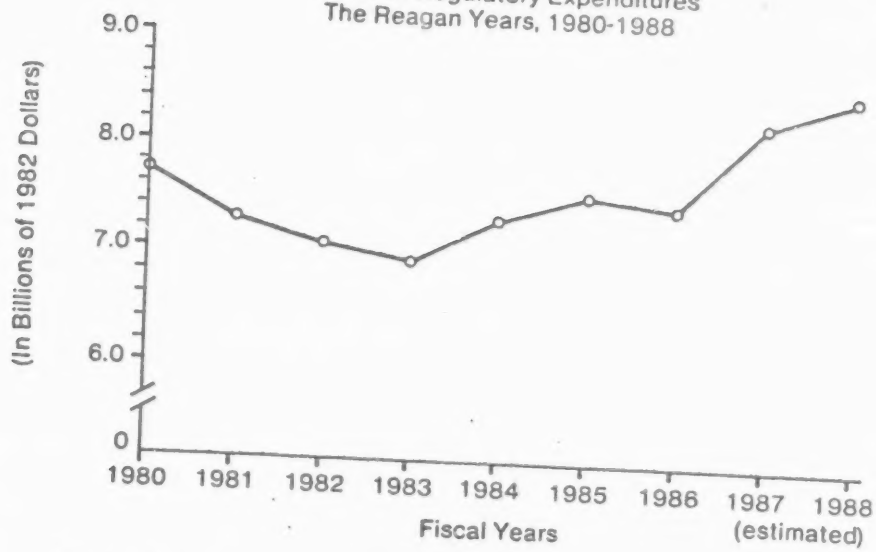
Overall regulatory staffing is budgeted to decline some 9 percent from the 1980 level, a loss of over 12,000 jobs. (See Table 4 and Figure 2.) Employment in Social Regulation would drop by 14 percent, a loss of over 14,000 jobs. Offsetting the decline in employment is an 8 percent increase in staffing (2,000 employees) for Economic Regulation.

Social Regulation. Substantial spending cuts in Consumer Safety and Health (8 percent) and Job Safety and Other Working Conditions (9 percent) have been more than offset through major spending increases in Environment and Energy. Led by large boosts in funding for the Environmental Protection Agency (63 percent), real spending in this area has grown by 30 percent.

Staffing data show a similar pattern. Deep reductions-in-force in Consumer Safety and Health (down 17 percent), and Job Safety and Other Working Conditions (over one in five jobs has been eliminated) lead a 14 percent personnel decline in Social Regulation. In Consumer Safety and Health, the loss of jobs occurs in all major areas. By 1988, the five inspection agencies within the Department of Agriculture will have cut staffing by 19 percent, a loss of over 4000 jobs; the regulatory activities of the Department of Transportation will have cut staffing by 24 percent, a loss of nearly 5000 jobs. In Job Safety and Other Working Conditions, the four agencies within the Department of Labor will have cut over 3000 jobs by 1988, a reduction of 28 percent. Nevertheless, staffing increases in Environment and Energy -- most notably the addition of over 2,500 jobs at the Environmental Protection Agency -- partially offset the staffing decline in other areas of Social Regulation.

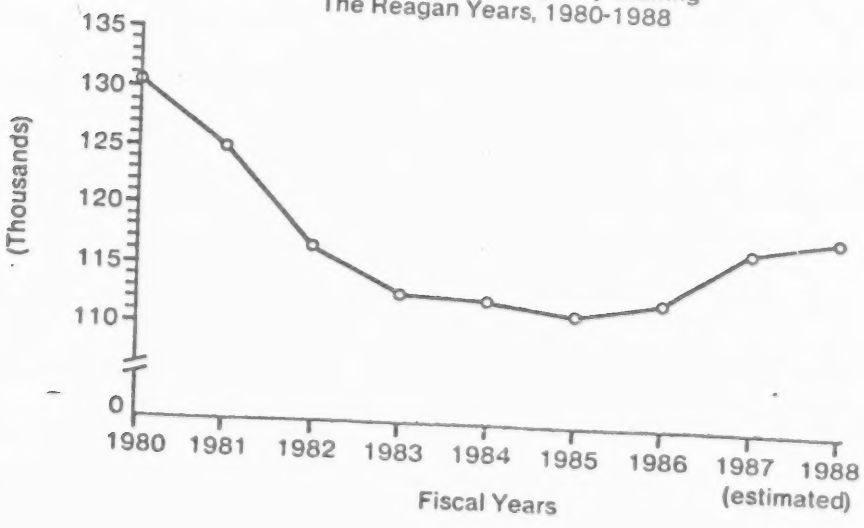
Economic Regulation. A 22 percent projected reduction in real spending for Industry-Specific Regulation from 1980 to 1988 will not be sufficient to balance

Figure 1
Trends in Regulatory Expenditures
The Reagan Years, 1980-1988



Source: Center for the Study of American Business, Washington University. Derived from the Budget of the United States Government and related documents, various fiscal years.

Figure 2
Federal Regulatory Agency Staffing
The Reagan Years, 1980-1988



Source: Center for the Study of American Business, Washington University. Derived from the Budget of the United States Government and related documents, various fiscal years.

Table 3

CHANGES IN REAL REGULATORY SPENDING DURING THE REAGAN YEARS

(Fiscal 1980-1988, Millions of 1982 Dollars)

Area of Regulation	1980	(Estimated) 1988	Real % change 1980-1988
SOCIAL REGULATION			
Consumer Safety and Health.....	$3,205	$2,949	-8%
Job Safety and Other Working Conditions....	873	798	-9%
Environment and Energy.....	2,553	3,326	30%
TOTAL - Social Regulation.....	$6,631	$7,073	7%
ECONOMIC REGULATION			
Finance and Banking.....	$419	$677	62%
Industry-Specific Regulation.....	324	251	-22%
General Business.....	411	551	34%
TOTAL - Economic Regulation.....	$1,153	$1,479	28%
GRAND TOTAL.....	$7,784	$8,552	10%

Source: Center for the Study of American Business, Washington University. Derived from the Budget of the United States Government and related documents, 1988 and 1981 editions.

Table 4

CHANGES IN REGULATORY STAFFING DURING THE REAGAN YEARS

(Fiscal 1980-1988, Permanent Full-time Positions)

Area of Regulation	1980	(Estimated) 1988	% change 1980-1988
SOCIAL REGULATION			
Consumer Safety and Health.....	66,016	54,592	-17%
Job Safety and Other Working Conditions....	18,201	14,409	-21%
Environment and Energy.....	19,621	20,598	5%
TOTAL - Social Regulation.....	103,838	89,599	-14%
ECONOMIC REGULATION			
Finance and Banking.....	9,649	13,854	44%
Industry-Specific Regulation.....	7,365	4,930	-33%
General Business.....	9,390	9,654	3%
TOTAL - Economic Regulation.....	26,404	28,438	8%
GRAND TOTAL.....	130,242	118,037	-9%

Source: Center for the Study of American Business, Washington University. Derived from the Budget of the United States Government and related documents, for fiscal years 1988 and 1981.

the growth in spending for Finance and Banking (62 percent) and in General Business (34 percent). The overall rate of spending growth in Economic Regulation is 28 percent.

All agencies in Finance and Banking are expected to increase real spending over the 1980-1988 period. The largest of these hikes, in both absolute and percentage terms, would occur at the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, which will have increased its regulatory budget by $135 million, a 103 percent jump.

The rise in spending for General Business regulation is expected to be led mainly by increases at the Department of Commerce's Patent and Trademark Office, whose budget will have risen $109 million by 1988, a 90 percent increase. With the notable exception of the Department of Justice's Antitrust Division, which will have experienced a 33 percent spending decline by 1988, most agencies in this area will have had substantial growth in spending.

The 22 percent decline in spending for Industry-Specific Regulation has been paced most notably by the demise of the Civil Aeronautics Board. Also, the deregulation of trucks, buses and railroads has resulted in a 51 percent spending reduction at the Interstate Commerce Commission.

For the 1980-1988 period, staffing in Economic Regulation is scheduled to increase 8 percent. Leading this trend is Finance and Banking, where the addition of staff has taken place across-the-board. The largest such increase would take place at the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, where over 2,900 jobs will have been added, a rise of 79 percent.

Employment in the General Business category has also risen -- with a slight increase of 3 percent. Major reductions-in-force at the Federal Trade Commission (40 percent) and the Antitrust Division of the Justice Department (33 percent) have offset substantial employment expansion at the Department of Commerce (42 percent or over 1,300 jobs), for example.

Bucking the long-term employment trend in Economic Regulation are the agencies within Industry-Specific Regulation. The closing of the Civil Aeronautics Board, along with across-the-board employment reductions, precipitated a personnel decline of 33 percent. The largest reductions will have occurred at the Interstate Commerce Commission, where, by 1988, over 1,200 jobs will have been eliminated, a 63 percent decline.

Conclusion

The data on regulatory spending indicate that President Reagan's early successes at cutting federal regulatory budgets have been more than offset by steady spending increases during his second term. In real terms, the federal government will spend 10 percent more on regulation in 1988 than it did in 1980.

The growth in spending under the Reagan administration is concentrated in three areas: Environment and Energy, Finance and Banking, and General Business. Between 1980 and 1988, spending in these three regulatory areas is scheduled to rise 30 percent, 62 percent, and 34 percent, respectively. In absolute terms, spending is set to rise $773 million, $258 million, and $140 million, respectively.

Despite early attempts to cut the budget of the Environmental Protection Agency, real spending at that agency is set to have grown by nearly $1 billion during the Reagan years, an increase of 63 percent. The inability to make budget cuts at EPA stick reflects the high degree of public and congressional support for environmental regulation, particularly with respect to the safe storage of hazardous wastes. Much of EPA's growth is due to increased spending mandated by Congress through the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, or CERCLA. More commonly known as "Superfund," CERCLA authorizes EPA to clean up hazardous waste sites that pose a threat to human health and the environment.

The example of EPA illustrates that Reagan's early regulatory budget restraint has been significantly reversed in those areas where Congress and the public perceived serious regulatory needs and challenges. Conversely, budgetary restraint held up for agencies whose agendas were not deemed as critical in today's society.

In General Business, two agencies that deal with domestic competition -- the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission, for example -- have cut their real spending by over one-fourth since 1980. In contrast, agencies that deal with issues of international competition -- the International Trade Administration and the International Trade Commission, for example -- have boosted real spending by 139 percent since 1980. This shift reflects concern over the nation's mounting trade deficit and U.S. competitiveness in the world economy.

While the Reagan administration has not been able to sustain its early budget cuts in the regulatory area, its major reductions-in-force have largely held up. The federal government's major regulatory agencies will employ 9 percent fewer people in 1988 than they did in 1980.

The decline in regulatory staffing under the Reagan administration is concentrated in three areas: Consumer Safety and Health, Job Safety and Other Working Conditions and Industry-Specific Regulation. Between 1980 and 1988, these regulatory areas are slated to lose 11,000 jobs, 4,000 jobs and 2,000 jobs, respectively.

As might be expected, reductions-in-force occur in those areas where spending has declined as well. Likewise, staffing increases occur in those areas where spending has increased -- areas in which Congress and the public have recognized a continuing need for regulatory action, with or without President Reagan's support.

Between 1980 and 1988, real spending will have increased and staffing will have declined. This seeming paradox is explained by a shift in regulatory priorities. Under the Reagan administration the federal government has directed relatively more money into "capital-intensive" social regulatory agencies as opposed to old line "labor-intensive" agencies.

The major example is the EPA. During the Reagan years, the main focus of regulatory spending growth has been the EPA where real regulatory spending will have grown by nearly $1 billion or 63 percent from 1980 to 1988. Growth in staffing over the same period has been less dramatic; the number of EPA employees will have increased by 23 percent. Thus, it appears that the EPA requires more money per employee to perform its mandate than more traditional labor-intensive regulatory activities.

What can be concluded from such a shift? In the future, assuming that the current demand for regulatory action in the environmental area continues, a greater portion of federal regulatory expenditures can be expected to go to technology and outside experts, as opposed to fueling the growth of a permanent regulatory establishment. This does not guarantee, however, that federal regulation will be less burdensome or less costly for the regulated parties.

What, then, is likely to be the Reagan legacy with respect to regulation? Overall, the Reagan administration will have dramatically slowed the growth of the regulatory bureaucracy. But the example furnished at the Environmental Protection Agency of early budget and staffing cuts followed by significant growth in both figures underscores the need for public support in order to attain lasting regulatory reform.

Perhaps the greatest lesson to be learned from the regulatory budgets fashioned by the Reagan administration is the observation offered by an earlier president Abraham Lincoln who said, "Our government rests on public opinion.

Anyone who can change public opinion can change the government." The converse is also true -- absent a change in public opinion, dramatic changes in government will not take place.

Table 5

COSTS OF FEDERAL REGULATORY AGENCIES
(Fiscal Years, Millions of Dollars)

Agency	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	(Estimated) 1987	1988
SOCIAL REGULATION											
Consumer Safety and Health											
Consumer Product Safety Commission.....	-	$37	$43	$42	$32	$34	$35	$36	$35	$35	$34
Department of Agriculture:											
Agricultural Marketing Service (a).....	$190	$99	$67	$73	$145	$141	$136	$157	$147	$165	$157
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (b).....	101	379	259	301	322	301	353	342	335	334	318
Federal Grain Inspection Service.....	-	-	55	57	45	36	37	38	36	43	44
Food Safety and Inspection Service (c).....	-	-	381	407	351	362	376	405	398	417	441
Packers and Stockyards Admin. (d).....	3	5	8	9	9	8	9	8	9	9	9
Subtotal.....	$294	$483	$770	$847	$872	$848	$911	$950	$925	$968	$969
Department of Health and Human Services:											
Food and Drug Administration.....	$80	$207	$334	$340	$351	$397	$399	$437	$415	$463	$493
Department of Housing and Urban Development:											
Consumer Protection Programs (e).....	*	$2	$4	$6	$3	$5	$6	$7	$6	$7	$8
Department of Justice:											
Drug Enforcement Administration (f).....	$2	$12	$13	$13	$15	$16	$15	$18	$19	$25	$26
Department of Transportation:											
Coast Guard.....	$94	$284	$498	$512	$559	$503	$534	$558	$579	$540	$543
Federal Aviation Administration.....	126	196	281	298	280	332	314	294	304	364	400
Federal Highway Administration.....	6	15	29	27	21	25	27	33	37	83	75
Federal Railroad Administration.....	21	52	85	75	54	45	48	44	44	43	41
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.....	32	104	136	150	113	106	107	114	121	138	129
Subtotal.....	$279	$651	$1,029	$1,062	$1,027	$1,011	$1,030	$1,043	$1,085	$1,168	$1,188

Agency	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	(Estimated) 1987	1988
Department of the Treasury:											
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (g)	$50	$95	$144	$151	$143	$149	$160	$173	$167	$195	$200
Customs Service	157	331	409	425	440	455	485	509	560	684	674
Subtotal	$207	$426	$553	$576	$583	$604	$645	$682	$727	$879	$874
National Transportation Safety Board	$5	$10	$17	$18	$18	$20	$21	$22	$21	$22	$24
TOTAL--Consumer Safety and Health	$867	$1,828	$2,763	$2,904	$2,901	$2,935	$3,062	$3,195	$3,233	$3,567	$3,616
Job Safety and Other Working Conditions											
Department of Labor:											
Employment Standards Administration (h)	$37	$49	$124	$126	$114	$122	$123	$127	$123	$134	$145
Labor-Management Services Administration	12	29	55	57	52	54	59	57	54	62	80
Mine Safety and Health Administration (i)	27	67	144	151	145	149	151	150	145	158	167
Occupational Safety and Health Admin.	-	97	191	209	197	205	212	220	209	229	245
Subtotal	$76	$242	$514	$543	$508	$530	$545	$554	$531	$583	$637
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	$13	$55	$124	$138	$141	$146	$153	$163	$158	$170	$193
National Labor Relations Board	$39	$62	$108	$118	$118	$125	$132	$137	$129	$133	$142
Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission	-	$5	$7	$8	$7	$6	$6	$6	$5	$6	$6
TOTAL--Job Safety and Other Working Conditions	$128	$364	$753	$807	$774	$807	$836	$860	$823	$892	$978
Environment and Energy											
Council on Environmental Quality	*	$4	$8	$5	$3	$2	$4	$1	$1	$1	$1
Department of Defense:											
Army Corps of Engineers	$2	$16	$41	$43	$46	$46	$51	$54	$57	$55	$55

Agency	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	(Estimated) 1987	1988
Department of Energy:											
Economic Regulatory Administration (j).....	-	$127	$146	$39	$53	$37	$29	$24	$23	$23	$22
Petroleum Regulation.....	-	-	-	71	17	14	13	12	10	11	11
Federal Inspector for the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline	-	-	8	20	19	5	2	*	*	*	*
Subtotal.....	-	$127	$154	$130	$89	$56	$44	$36	$33	$34	$33
Department of Interior:											
Fish and Wildlife Service.....	$7	$25	$68	$79	$81	$76	$78	$90	$108	$129	$122
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement.....	-	-	174	122	227	289	380	422	324	343	294
Subtotal.....	$7	$25	$242	$201	$308	$365	$458	$512	$432	$472	$416
Environmental Protection Agency.....	$205	$794	$1,360	$1,345	$1,363	$1,324	$1,639	$1,928	$1,860	$2,682	$3,143
Nuclear Regulatory Commission (k).....	$64	$148	$396	$449	$467	$467	$475	$445	$410	$412	$430
TOTAL--Environment and Energy.....	$278	$1,114	$2,201	$2,173	$2,276	$2,260	$2,671	$2,976	$2,793	$3,656	$4,078
TOTAL SOCIAL REGULATION.....	$1,273	$3,306	$5,717	$5,884	$5,951	$6,002	$6,569	$7,031	$6,849	$8,115	$8,672
ECONOMIC REGULATION											
Finance and Banking (l)											
Department of the Treasury:											
Comptroller of the Currency.....	$32	$65	$113	$121	$129	$144	$167	$170	$189	$212	$229
Farm Credit Administration.....	$4	$6	$12	$13	$15	$17	$20	$20	$22	$38	$39
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.....	$39	$63	$113	$124	$131	$78	$274	$232	$462	$277	$327

Agency	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	(Estimated) 1987	1988
Federal Reserve System (m)											
Federal Reserve Banks	n/a	n/a	$86	$100	$119	$132	$141	$152	$164	$171	$171
Federal Reserve System Board of Governors	5	11	19	19	21	24	25	24	26	27	27
Subtotal	$5	$11	$105	$119	$140	$156	$166	$176	$190	$198	$198
National Credit Union Administration	$7	$10	$18	$22	$20	$19	$22	$22	$24	$34	$37
TOTAL--Finance and Banking	$87	$155	$361	$399	$435	$414	$649	$620	$887	$759	$830
Industry-Specific Regulation											
Civil Aeronautics Board (n)	$11	$18	$29	$29	$26	$24	$21	$5	-	-	-
Commodity Futures Trading Commission (o)	2	3	17	19	21	24	27	28	28	30	33
Federal Communications Commission	25	47	76	81	80	83	89	96	91	103	108
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (p)	18	33	68	74	76	79	88	98	94	103	104
Federal Maritime Commission	4	7	11	12	11	12	11	12	11	12	15
Interstate Commerce Commission	27	47	78	76	68	63	57	50	46	47	48
Renegotiation Board (q)	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL--Industry-Specific Regulation	$91	$160	$279	$291	$282	$285	$293	$289	$270	$295	$308
General Business											
Cost Accounting Standards Board (r)	-	$1	$1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Agency	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	(Estimated) 1987	1988
Council on Wage and Price Stability (s).....	-	1	9	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Department of Commerce:											
International Trade Administration (t).....	$6	$9	$15	$19	$24	$40	$34	$38	$45	$57	$61
Patent and Trademark Office.....	49	78	105	116	125	152	175	200	212	256	283
Subtotal.....	$55	$87	$120	$135	$149	$192	$209	$238	$257	$313	$344
Department of Justice:											
Antitrust Division.....	$10	$18	$49	$44	$42	$44	$44	$43	$43	$44	$46
Federal Election Commission.....	-	*	$9	$10	$9	$10	$11	$13	$12	$13	14
Federal Trade Commission.....	$21	$39	$66	$70	$68	$67	$64	$66	$67	$66	$71
International Trade Commission (u).....	$4	$9	$14	$17	$18	$19	$21	$25	$27	$34	$35
Library of Congress:											
Copyright Office.....	$3	$6	$14	$14	$14	$15	$16	$17	$17	$18	$20
Securities and Exchange Commission.....	$22	$45	$72	$79	$82	$88	$93	$105	$105	$115	$145
TOTAL--General Business.....	$115	$206	$354	$374	$382	$435	$458	$507	$528	$603	$675
TOTAL ECONOMIC REGULATION.....	$293	$521	$994	$1,064	$1,099	$1,134	$1,400	$1,416	$1,685	$1,657	$1,813
GRAND TOTAL.....	$1,566	$3,827	$6,711	$6,948	$7,050	$7,136	$7,969	$8,447	$8,534	$9,772	$10,485

Notes:

* = less than $500,000

- = agency not operational

n/a = not available

(a) through (u): see notes at the end of the Appendix

Source: Center for the Study of American Business, Washington University. Derived from the Budget of the United States Government and related documents, various fiscal years.

Table 6

STAFFING BY FEDERAL REGULATORY AGENCIES
Fiscal Years, Permanent Full-time Positions

Agency	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	(Estimated) 1987	1988
SOCIAL REGULATION											
Consumer Safety and Health											
Consumer Product Safety Commission.....	-	884	871	812	631	577	558	502	476	479	479
Department of Agriculture:											
Agricultural Marketing Service (a).....	12,719	4,231	1,913	1,935	3,402	3,152	2,863	2,814	2,802	2,847	2,826
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (b).....	5,273	14,494	4,463	4,623	4,615	4,501	4,469	4,494	4,639	4,639	4,469
Federal Grain Inspection Service.....	-	-	2,242	1,805	1,089	875	866	739	704	711	711
Food Safety and Inspection Service (c).....	-	-	13,213	12,411	10,151	9,996	9,700	9,839	9,700	9,700	9,700
Packers and Stockyards Admin. (d).....	217	217	219	214	207	200	200	190	185	188	188
Subtotal.....	18,209	18,942	22,050	20,988	19,464	18,724	18,098	18,076	18,030	18,085	17,894
Department of Health and Human Services:											
Food and Drug Administration.....	4,414	6,441	7,419	7,756	7,377	7,188	7,168	7,104	6,806	6,834	7,418
Department of Justice:											
Drug Enforcement Administration (f).....	132	378	244	246	237	237	204	254	245	284	287
Department of Transportation:											
Coast Guard.....	7,064	12,323	11,513	11,274	10,518	9,642	9,696	9,206	8,346	7,677	8,234
Federal Aviation Administration.....	6,947	6,692	6,358	5,974	5,327	4,938	4,776	4,556	4,765	5,288	5,264
Federal Highway Administration.....	194	278	292	271	271	271	271	271	373	433	433
Federal Railroad Administration.....	286	495	666	594	557	471	460	460	458	458	459
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.....	518	881	874	797	686	617	640	640	640	640	640
Subtotal.....	15,009	20,669	19,703	18,910	17,359	15,939	15,843	15,133	14,582	14,496	15,030

Agency	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	(Estimated) 1987	1988
Department of the Treasury:											
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (g)	3,574	4,140	3,916	3,687	3,687	3,046	3,038	3,059	3,059	3,367	3,187
Customs Service	11,467	13,999	11,425	10,569	10,451	10,304	10,257	9,910	10,215	11,259	9,946
Subtotal	15,041	18,139	15,341	14,256	14,138	13,350	13,295	12,969	13,274	14,626	13,133
National Transportation Safety Board	275	310	388	359	359	335	355	357	351	351	351
TOTAL--Consumer Safety and Health	53,080	65,763	66,016	63,327	59,565	56,350	55,521	54,395	53,764	55,155	54,592
Job Safety and Other Working Conditions											
Department of Labor:											
Employment Standards Administration (h)	2,150	1,833	3,116	3,108	2,513	2,516	2,390	2,316	2,400	2,337	2,207
Labor-Management Services Administration	880	1,357	1,333	1,313	1,045	1,118	1,120	1,055	929	991	994
Mine Safety and Health Administration (i)	1,380	2,940	3,857	3,808	3,763	3,408	3,271	2,829	2,667	2,835	2,735
Occupational Safety and Health Admin	-	2,435	3,015	3,009	2,354	2,354	2,355	2,176	2,092	2,185	2,185
Subtotal	4,410	8,565	11,321	11,238	9,675	9,396	9,136	8,376	8,088	8,348	8,121
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	780	2,384	3,558	3,412	3,137	3,127	3,125	3,107	3,125	3,125	3,198
National Labor Relations Board	2,282	2,573	3,157	3,213	3,213	3,213	3,213	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission	-	172	165	160	126	113	96	94	90	81	90
TOTAL--Job Safety and Other Working Conditions	7,472	13,694	18,201	18,023	16,151	15,849	15,570	14,577	14,303	14,554	14,409
Environment and Energy											
Council on Environmental Quality	n/a	50	32	16	15	11	11	11	13	13	13
Department of Defense:											
Army Corps of Engineers	n/a	613	800	800	830	860	900	905	913	890	890

Agency	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	(Estimated) 1987	1988
Department of Energy:											
Economic Regulatory Administration (j).....	-	2,978	2,161	429	597	537	377	299	278	269	249
Petroleum Regulation.....	-	-	-	954	201	144	128	99	75	82	84
Federal Inspector for the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline	-	-	101	189	106	26	16	0	1	1	1
Subtotal.....	-	2,978	2,262	1,572	904	707	521	398	354	352	334
Department of Interior:											
Fish and Wildlife Service.....	385	827	1,362	1,485	1,341	1,548	1,081	1,162	1,450	1,630	1,611
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement.....	-	-	1,120	1,200	844	821	849	964	1,080	1,128	987
Subtotal.....	385	827	2,482	2,685	2,185	2,369	1,930	2,126	2,530	2,758	2,598
Environmental Protection Agency.....	3,856	9,144	11,004	10,098	9,364	9,376	10,141	11,615	12,041	13,298	13,578
Nuclear Regulatory Commission (k).....	688	2,006	3,041	3,029	3,315	3,203	3,332	3,318	3,283	3,245	3,185
TOTAL--Environment and Energy.....	4,929	15,618	19,621	18,200	16,613	16,526	16,835	18,373	19,134	20,556	20,598
TOTAL SOCIAL REGULATION.....	65,481	95,075	103,838	99,550	92,329	88,725	87,926	87,345	87,201	90,265	89,599
ECONOMIC REGULATION											
Finance and Banking (l)											
Department of the Treasury:											
Comptroller of the Currency.....	1,920	2,546	3,331	3,071	3,071	2,917	3,250	3,250	3,250	3,418	3,472
Farm Credit Administration.....	225	230	252	275	284	287	287	287	484	573	577
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.....	2,669	3,614	3,691	3,554	3,435	3,554	3,554	3,554	4,258	5,740	6,601

Agency	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	(Estimated) 1987	1988
Federal Reserve System (m)											
Federal Reserve Banks	761	1,019	1,589	1,733	1,796	1,862	1,885	1,912	2,104	2,181	2,181
Federal Reserve System Board of Governors	177	283	298	324	328	343	337	353	393	382	382
Subtotal	938	1,302	1,887	2,057	2,124	2,205	2,222	2,265	2,497	2,563	2,563
National Credit Union Administration	456	410	488	451	441	407	384	407	483	534	641
TOTAL--Finance and Banking	6,208	8,102	9,649	9,408	9,355	9,370	9,697	9,763	10,972	12,828	13,854
Industry-Specific Regulation											
Civil Aeronautics Board (n)	686	718	753	655	504	436	363	-	-	-	-
Commodity Futures Trading Commission (o)	180	497	550	550	550	550	557	557	490	520	530
Federal Communications Commission	1,645	2,022	2,156	2,007	1,865	1,896	1,976	1,828	1,840	1,860	1,893
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (p)	1,164	1,323	1,605	1,592	1,516	1,548	1,564	1,533	1,486	1,573	1,573
Federal Maritime Commission	252	319	361	306	306	290	232	212	202	216	218
Interstate Commerce Commission	1,912	2,142	1,940	1,836	1,662	1,201	1,023	839	774	758	716
Renegotiation Board (q)	233	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL--Industry-Specific Regulation	6,072	7,221	7,365	6,946	6,403	5,921	5,715	4,969	4,792	4,927	4,930
General Business											
Cost Accounting Standards Board (r)	-	-	42	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Council on Wage and Price Stability (s)	-	41	237	115	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Agency	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	(Estimated) 1987	1988
Department of Commerce:											
International Trade Administration (t).....	256	294	391	376	368	526	446	560	688	789	919
Patent and Trademark Office.....	2,795	3,014	2,734	2,834	3,036	3,140	3,286	3,438	3,408	3,360	3,530
Subtotal.....	3,051	3,308	3,125	3,210	3,404	3,666	3,732	3,998	4,096	4,149	4,449
Department of Justice:											
Antitrust Division.....	595	715	939	939	829	742	704	649	674	647	625
Federal Election Commission.....	-	62	251	235	219	214	225	235	220	235	242
Federal Trade Commission.....	1,391	1,569	1,665	1,587	1,322	1,122	1,160	1,075	1,033	987	1,005
International Trade Commission (u).....	265	408	438	438	413	399	438	462	472	502	502
Library of Congress:											
Copyright Office.....	332	385	593	573	573	573	561	561	561	561	564
Securities and Exchange Commission.....	1,436	2,150	2,100	1,930	1,925	2,021	2,021	2,046	2,080	2,086	2,267
TOTAL--General Business.....	7,070	8,638	9,390	9,055	8,685	8,737	8,841	9,026	9,136	9,167	9,654
TOTAL ECONOMIC REGULATION.....	19,350	23,961	26,404	25,409	24,443	24,028	24,253	23,758	24,900	26,922	28,438
GRAND TOTAL.....	84,831	119,036	130,242	124,959	116,772	112,753	112,179	111,103	112,101	117,187	118,037

Notes:

- = agency not operational n/a = not available

(a) through (u): see notes at the end of the Appendix

Source: Center for the Study of American Business, Washington University. Derived from the Budget of the United States Government and related documents, various fiscal years.

NOTES:

(a) Formerly Consumer and Marketing Service.

(b) 1970 data are from the Agricultural Research Service.

(c) Formerly Food Safety and Quality Service.

(d) 1980 and 1981 data are from the Agricultural Marketing Service.

(e) Budgets for 1970 and 1975 are for the Office of Interstate Land Sales Registration; the budget for 1980 is for the Office of Neighborhoods, Voluntary Associations and Consumer Protection; staffing figures are not available.

(f) 1970 data are for the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.

(g) 1970 data are from the Internal Revenue Service.

(h) 1970 data are for the Workplace Standards Administration.

(i) 1970 data are for the Bureau of Mines, Health and Safety Division, Department of the Interior; 1975 data are for the Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration, Department of the Interior.

(j) 1975 data are for the Federal Energy Administration; 1981 data are for the Emergency Preparedness and Energy Regulation Program, Department of Commerce.

(k) 1970 data are from the Atomic Energy Commission.

(l) The Federal Home Loan Bank System has been excluded from this study because separate data on regulatory spending and staffing is no longer available.

(m) All data for the Federal Reserve System are presented on a calendar year basis.

(n) Abolished in 1984.

(o) 1970 data are for the Commodity Exchange Authority, Department of Agriculture.

(p) 1970 and 1975 data are for the Federal Power Commission.

(q) Abolished in 1979.

(r) Abolished in 1980.

(s) Abolished in 1981.

(t) 1970 data are for International Activities -- Export Control; 1975 data are from the Domestic and International Business Administration.

(u) 1970 data are for the Tariff Commission.